14.0073 (SMITHSONIAN IN STP13

Vol. 67, pp. 163-164

August 23, 1949

PROCEEDINGS OF THE

BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

A NEW HARVEST MOUSE FROM MICHOACAN, MEXICO

By E. RAYMOND HALL and BERNARDO VILLA R.

In preparing a check-list of the mammals of the state of Michoacan we have had occasion to identify some harvest mice of the species Reithrodontomys chrysopsis, which species lives mostly on the upper slopes of the higher volcanoes of the southern edge of the table land of Mexico. In 1914 when Howell (N. Amer. Fauna No. 36) revised the genus Reithrodontomys, he had a total of only 27 specimens of the species R. chrysopsis. Twenty-five of these, including 7 from Mount Tancítaro, in Michoacán, he referred to the subspecies R. c. chrysopsis. From this westernmost record station of occurrence, J. S. Candy in 1940, and F. C. Wonder in 1941, obtained in all 22 specimens at elevations of 6000 to 11000 feet. This series shows well the variation with age and reveals, in comparison with topotypes of Reithrodontomys chrysopsis chrysopsis Merriam, from Mount Popocatepetl, that the animals on Mount Tancitaro pertain to an heretofore unnamed subspecies which may be characterized and named as follows:

Reithrodontomys chrysopsis seclusus, new subspecies

Type.—Male, adult, skin and skull; no. 52114 Chicago Nat. Hist. Mus. (4th Hoogstrool Mexican Biol. Expedition); Mount Tancítaro, 7800 ft., Michoacán, Mexico; June 30, 1941; obtained by F. C. Wonder, original no. 1036.

Range.-Mount Tancitaro, Michoácan, 6000 to 11000 feet or higher.

Diagnosis.—Size small (see measurements); color near (14'j) Cinnamon-Brown (color terms after Ridgway, Color Standards and Color Nomenclature, Washington, D. C., 1912) on upper parts and sides; overlaid with blackish on back; in some specimens suggestion of Ochraceous-Tawny lateral line; braincase globular; upper molars with accessory cusps between main cusps.

Comparison.—From three January-taken topotypes of R. c. chrysopsis, seclusus differs as follows: Body, hind foot and ear shorter; color everywhere darker red, that is to say, nearer Cinnamon-Brown than Ochrace-ous-Tawny; skull averaging larger in every measurement taken except least interorbital constriction which is more; consistently smaller in basilar length, mastoid breadth, alveolar length of upper molar tooth-

34-Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., Vol. 63, 1949

row and postpalatal length. Specimens of equal age, as judged by amount of wear on the first upper molar, were used in comparisons; the differences, therefore, are not ascribable to age.

Remarks.—Our topotypes of R. c. chrysopsis are in full winter (January) pelage whereas all the specimens of R. c. seclusus were taken in June and July. Therefore, the differences in color mentioned above may be of seasonal rather than geographic significance. The pelage of seclusus is the shorter and its tail is less heavily haired. The ears of R. c. chrysopsis are blackish whereas those of seclusus are reddish, and we doubt that this difference is seasonal. However this may be, the lesser size and cranial differences serve fully to permit of differentiating seclusus from R. c. chrysopsis. We have no specimens available of R. c. tolucae, R. c. perotensis or R. c. orizabe but of these subspecies, tolucae and perotensis are lighter-colored (instead of markedly darker) than chrysopsis, and orizabe was said in the original description to be of the same color as chrysopsis, but by Davis (Journ. Mamm., 25:394, 1944) to be a synonym of R. c. perotensis. R. c. seclusus, therefore, is the darkest of the four geographic races which now are recognized.

We thank Messrs. Karl P. Schmidt and Colin C. Sanborn of the Chicago Natural History Museum for the opportunity to study the specimens from Tancítaro, are grateful to the University of Kansas Endowment Association for funds supporting the field work which was productive of the topotypes of *R. c. chrysopsis*, and to the Comisión Impulsora y Coordinadora de la Investigación Cientifica for assistance with the investigation of Mexican mammals.

Measurements, in millimeters, of topotypes of two subspecies of Reithrodontomys chrysopsis

Number	Museum	Sex	Age	Total length	Length of tail	Length of hind foot (dry)	Length of ear from notch (dry)	Basilar length	Mastoid breadth	Interorbital construction	: Alveolar length of maxillary tooth-row	Postpalatal length	
				ŀ	c.	sectusu	s, Mt.	Tane	ítaro,	7800	ft.		
51411	Chi.M.	3	ad.	173	98	19.5	15.9	17.3	10.4	3.3	3.5	7.5	
52114	Chi.M.	3	ad.	173	100	19.1	14.1	17.0	10.5	3.3	3.6	7.3	
52115	Chi.M.	8	ad.	170	84	19.2	14.1	17.0	10.5	3.3	3.8	7.3	
				R. c. chrysopsis, Popocatepetl, 3450 mts.									
1681	B.V.R.	8	ad.	173	95	19.9	17.5	17.8	10.8	3.1	3.9	7.9	
1688	B.V.R.	2	ad.	182	94	20.0	17.5	17.8	10.9	3.1	4.0	7.9	
1684	B.V.R.	φ	s.ad.	185		21.0	16.0	18.0	10.8	3.2	4.0	7.9	
17980	K.u.	P	ad.	189	107	20.0	19.0	18.0	10.7	3.2	3.9	8.2	

Specimens examined.—Twenty-two, all from Mount Tancítaro, Michoacán, distributed by altitude as follows: 6000 ft., 5; 7800 ft., 10; 10500 ft., 1; 11000 ft., 1; no altitude recorded on label, 5.

Contribution from the Institute de Biologia de la Universidad de Mexico and the Museum of Natural History of the University of Kansas. Transmitted August 9, 1949.